



THE STATE JOURNAL.

CHAUNCEY L. KNAPP, EDITOR.

MONTPELIER, OCTOBER 11, 1836.

Electoral Election...Nov. 8.

ANTIMASONIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. HENRY HARRISON
Of Ohio;

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

FRANCIS GRANGER
Of New York.

ANTIMASONIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

At large, { **JABEZ PROCTOR,**
Dist. No. 1, { **SAMUEL SWIFT,**
2, { **DAVID CRAWFORD,**
3, { **ZIMRI BOWE,**
4, { **TITUS HUTCHINSON,**
5, { **WM. A. GRISWOLD,**
6, { **EDWARD LAMB.**

Special Notice.

Subscribers to the State Journal who are indebted to us are informed that we are, as usual, much in want of cash, and that a convenient opportunity to make remittances will be offered on the assembling of the members of the Legislature. A new arrangement in our establishment is in contemplation, which will render the adjustment of all accounts indispensable. Those who fail to receive bills in season, will oblige us by entrusting the settlement of arrears to their Representatives.

Subscribers for the session will be supplied with the Journal, as heretofore, for 25 cents in advance.

State Convention.

In accordance with numerous requests from various parts of the State, notice is hereby given that a STATE CONVENTION of the Free-men of Vermont friendly to the election of Harrison and Granger, will be held at the Court House, in Montpelier, on Thursday the 20th day of October instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed proper and necessary, preparatory to the Electoral Election.

It is highly desirable that there should be a full attendance, particularly of the Young Men, from the several towns in the State.

MILTON BROWN, } State
WM. HEBARD, } Committee.
C. L. KNAPP, }

Montpelier, October 1, 1836.

We have been requested to mention that the Anti-Van Buren members elect of the General Assembly will meet at the Court House in Montpelier, on Wednesday evening, October 12, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is highly desirable.

The Legislature of this State assembles at this place on Thursday next. The organization of the House, by the appointment of a Speaker and Clerk, pro tempore, will take place at 9 o'clock, A. M. The Senate will undoubtedly follow up the practice of the old Council by assembling in their Chamber at the same hour.

The novelty of a new organization of the government with two co-ordinate branches—the attractions of a new State House, and especially a solicitude to see the numerical strength of parties brought to the test by the first balloting in the House, will, it is presumed, draw together an uncommonly large concourse of citizens.

If the Executives of several of the Southern States have obeyed the instructions of their Legislatures, the Governor of this State, in common with the Chief Magistrates of all the free states, has been furnished, since the last session, with divers official communications from the authorities of the former, touching the liberty of the press, the rascality of talking and publishing the incendiary doctrines of the declaration of independence, and the sublime merits of a system of involuntary bondage compared with a state of freedom. As a matter of official etiquette we presume these communications will of course be noticed in the Governor's Message, and in that event, the Legislature may be called upon, by a committee, to take some order upon them. For our part, we are clearly of the opinion, that some response should be given. Vermont owes it to her own dignity and self-respect, distinctly to apprise the Southern authorities in what light their recommendations are viewed, and to what extent we may be expected to yield to their imperious requisitions. If we have so far apostatized from the principles of liberty as to be prepared, as a people, to send back the craven response of submission, it will be a useful piece of information to those, who are laughably summoning us to surrender the bulwark of our own liberties.

STATE CONVENTION.

Remember the 20th of October. It is only necessary for the friends of Harrison and Granger to bestir themselves as the crisis demands, to secure an overwhelming attendance. The people will look to the convention as an index of the feeling and spirit which Vermont will bring to the contest in November. Nor is this all. Our sister states are expecting a good report from VERMONT—the dwelling-place of true republicanism. Let our farmers and mechanics, our young men in their strength, and every class, come together in whole squadrons to the convention. Let us meet for mutual consultation and encouragement, to vindicate and re-assert our principles, and resolve again to sustain them. The following, from a remote county in the state, will be read with interest:

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bennington County to the State Committee.

"I see that some of the papers have proposed a State Convention to be held on the first, or second week of the session of the General Assembly. Now I wish to say to you in behalf of our friends in this county that a Convention meets our decided approbation, and would be well attended from this part of the State; and I have no doubt, would have a salutary effect.

You will perceive our Senators were defeated here. Some of the leading whigs in the south part of the county were dissatisfied with the location of our candidates, and would not vote for them. The question of a Bank in East Bennington lost us many votes—the Van Buren majority is not over sixty. I believe that Merrill has not more than forty over Burton. We have twelve true Harrison men elected to the House to four Van Buren men; I think there can be no doubt, we shall give the Harrison ticket a majority in November.

The Montpelier papers do not put the majority in the House high enough; there is fifty nine majority in the six southern counties—there are seventy six majority of towns in those counties for Jenison over Bradley;—in the seventy three towns in Rutland, Windsor and Addison Counties only six gave majorities for Bradley. There is not a Van Buren Representative in any town on the West line of the State South of Burlington. We have truly had a noble triumph! Vermont has sustained herself gloriously. Let us adhere to our principles, and not think of relaxing our efforts till they triumph effectually in November."

The principles involved in the Maryland controversy are deemed so important that we have copied entire the address of the Twenty-one Electors, embracing at once a statement and refutation of the arguments by which the Nineteen Nullifiers have attempted to justify their course. It is quite remarkable, that partisans of Mr. Van Buren whose denunciations of Southern Nullification are yet damp from the press, are the first to shout amen to this, if possible, more startling avowal of its dogmas. When has there been a more appalling example of the cringing servility of a partizan press? Is there any political heresy so monstrous, as not to receive the party union of 'democracy' the moment it is ushered forth to the light by the humble democrats of the day? We ask the reader to peruse the Maryland address. Let every man ask himself, what is to be the end of these things. What remains of real liberty amongst any people, when laws and constitution are shamelessly violated as often as they cross the path of a party faction?

Mr. James Watson Webb, editor of the New York Enquirer, the chief fomentor of the mobs and riots with which the city of New York has been disgraced for the last three years, is wonderfully concerned just now for "the preservation of that order established by constitutional laws." He reads the Maryland law-breakers a homily on the revolutionary tendency of their conduct. Think of that! A profligate mobster moralizing about the sanctity of laws! If there is a man in America who has earned an immortality of infamy by an habitual and practical disregard of law, that man is James Watson Webb. Much as we deprecate a state of civil anarchy without violence, it is better than mobs and brick bats under a government professedly free.

DOSING, HA?

Have the Windsor, Rutland and Burlington editors found out that a State Convention is to meet at Montpelier on the 20th of October? We have half a mind to send them a good dose of Cayenne.

TEXAS. A southern member of Congress recently in New York, avowed his intention to bring in a bill at the next session of Congress, for the admission of Texas into the Union. His project is, to divide the province into four states—two to be slave-holding states, the others free. Is the North prepared for this? Every free state ought to remonstrance in a voice of thunder against the annexation of Texas on any terms. Our territory is too extensive already, to say nothing of the impolicy of stretching the wings of our Eagle over another hot-bed of slavery.

LADIES' FAIR.

We are requested to give notice that the Ladies connected with the Montpelier Sewing Circle will hold a public Fair at the Free Church, on Thursday, (Election Day) sales to commence at 1, P. M. The proceeds to be given the American Education Society.

COUNTY ANNIVERSARIES.

The anniversaries of the Bible, Education, Missionary and Temperance societies, held at Waterbury the past week, though not very numerously attended, were uncommonly interesting. We are not without hopes that, should the spirit of improvement continue, the time will come, when the good people of Washington county will show as much zeal in these truly benevolent enterprises as they now exhibit in turning out to a circus, a sham fight or a military muster.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY held its annual meeting on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Gen. Walton, President, in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Tenney, of Waitsfield.

Rev. Jonathan Kinney, General Agent of the Society made report of his doings the past year. All the towns in the county save three, had been visited. The number of families found destitute of bibles and testaments was from 1 to 12 in a town. A much larger number found destitute of testaments. Bibles distributed by agent, 100, Testaments, 1,100. Probably as many more have been obtained directly from the state or county depositories, the former kept by Judge Loomis, the latter by Mr. Henry Y. Barnes.

The following resolutions, after suitable remarks from the several gentlemen moving and seconding them, were adopted:

Resolved, That the enterprise of distributing the Holy Scriptures to every accessible family in the United States, commends itself to the prayers and patronage of every class of the community, as intimately connected with their present and future well-being.

Resolved, That in order to awaken an interest in this cause in some measure commensurate with its importance, the ministers of religion, of all denominations, be respectfully requested to present its claims to their congregations as often as they may deem it useful to do so, urging the high duty upon the people of sustaining an enterprise, so clearly identified with individual welfare and general happiness.

Resolved, That the officers of this Society be instructed to adopt the most efficient means in their power, by special agencies or otherwise, as to them may seem best, to keep the families in this county fully supplied with the Sacred Scriptures.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the females in the several towns in this county to organize themselves into societies for the purpose of supplying the destitute families in their respective towns with the Holy Scriptures.

The following persons were chosen officers for the year ensuing: E. P. Walton, President; Joseph Thacher, Jr., Loomis, Vice President; Nathaniel Dodge, S. G. Tenney, Sherman Kellogg, Directors; H. Y. Barnes, Treasurer; C. L. Knapp, Sec.

An account of the funds will appear in the State Society's Report.

THE COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY held its annual meeting on Tuesday evening, at Waterbury. Hon. Henry F. James in the chair. The meeting was well attended and exceedingly interesting. After hearing reports from the several towns, indicating on the whole a considerable advance the past year, a memorial to the Legislature (the same as published in our last) was read, when it was moved that it be recommended to the inhabitants of the county, of both sexes, to circulate the same immediately for signatures. Upon this motion, a lively discussion took place, which lasted till half past 9 o'clock. Gen. Walton, Paul Dillingham, Jr., Esq., Hon. Henry F. James, Rev. Joseph Thacher, Col. Orson Skinner, Rev. Aaron Angier, and C. L. Knapp addressed the meeting, mostly in favor of the proposition. The question was taken by rising, and was carried by a majority of the gentlemen and ladies present, no one rising in the negative.

Delegates to the annual meeting of the State Society were appointed, and the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the year ensuing: Hon. Henry F. James, President; Col. Orson Skinner, Vice President; Paul Dillingham, Jr., Esq. Secretary; Leander Hutchins, Esq. Treasurer.

Minutes of the other meetings have not been received.

The county anniversaries next year will be celebrated at Waitsfield.

CIRCUSES. "The Lion Circus" occupies a conspicuous place in many of the Vermont newspapers, with the figure of a female modestly turning a half somersault on horseback, to excite the curiosity of the multitude. The authorities of Brandon recently refused a license to these wandering depredators on the public morals—an example worthy of general imitation. We hope some further legislative enactment will be resorted to, more effectually to suppress such intolerable nuisances.

REMARKS ON THE STATE OF AMERICAN EDUCATION. No. 7.

The mode in which education can be most successfully propagated is a subject whose importance cannot have escaped the most superficial observation. So various, however, are the principles and circumstances entering into its consideration that volumes, rather than paragraphs, are required for the full exposition of its complicated character.

Notwithstanding human life, in its entire revolution, presents, nearly, a regular series of progression and regression, it has been, long since, arbitrarily divided into several distinct periods, denominated, by the dramatic wizard, the seven ages of man—nor is the arrangement void of convenience to the essayist upon human education: yet with the four first of which, only, is he particularly concerned; nor does the subject of school instruction legitimately include more than childhood and youth; those of infancy and manhood being, the one, anterior, and the other posterior, to the period of its appropriate definition. The dissimilarity in the quality of human intellect and in the period of its development presents, by its multiplied exceptions, no inconsiderable embarrassment to the speculative inquirer, who should not, however, relinquish the advantage of generalization, whenever it is available.

Convenience requires that infancy should include a period from birth to the age at which public instruction may advantageously supersede that of parental—and, if this period will admit of general construction, it may, perhaps, not inconsistently, be supposed to terminate with the completion of the fifth year—or, at least, until the subject of physical education is better understood than, hitherto, it seems to have been. This arrangement, it is true, subjects the parent to unaccustomed responsibility and presupposes the possession of maternal qualification to which I most heartily wish there were fewer exceptions.

There is, most certainly, in the life of every individual, a period during which, regular mental discipline is, altogether, incompatible with successful tuition. Physical organization must, indispensably, precede intellectual as well as every other functional development. Hence, its incipient progress, which requires the most judicious cultivation, should be accompanied by every erratic indulgence compatible with innocence and safety: and still it may be characterized, under proper management, by no inconsiderable improvement. The superintendence of this period will be, however, cheerfully consigned to maternal direction, upon which and its concomitant qualifications, I may have occasion, hereafter, to comment somewhat more diffusely.

The second period, or that extending from the termination of the former to the commencement of the thirteenth year in females, and of the fifteenth in males, claims a consideration no less momentous than that of the entire future character of the individual; whose whole social and moral being will bear the impress of its acquisitions and the tone of its inspirations. Upon this subject, then, prolixity can be scarcely censured.

This is a period, in the life of man, in which the predominance of no single passion, inflexibly, resists the plastic influence of education, nor in which the omnipotency of habit effectually defies the authority of conviction and the seductiveness of example; but in whose miscellaneous susceptibility we possess a mean of effectual modification which, in its agency, is little less wonderful than creation itself.

The question, is here presented, in what manner shall we most successfully avail ourselves of the benefits of this organic feasibility in the project of intellectual improvement?

I am aware that this question, like scores of others, is much easier asked than answered, especially in the few paragraphs which must inevitably terminate the present number.

The commencement of the period of childhood is marked by no transition distinguishing it from the termination of the former. Therefore the modes of communication, by the presentation of sensible objects, and by apologue or fable, so exclusively adapted to the period of infancy, is, likewise, indispensable to some portion of the succeeding one. Children, then, so far as it is practicable, should be presented with the objects, or their visible representations, of which it is wished that an accurate conception should be formed; the objects, themselves, to be simple, or complicated, according to the less or greater capacity of the pupil; always recollecting that each characteristic of a complicated object should constitute a distinct subject of examination;—nor should its contemplation be relinquished for that of another, until, in its isolated character, it shall have ceased to produce a new idea.

No truism will better bear repetition than that the human mind is incapable of receiving two simultaneous impressions; such attempts must, therefore, constitute an intellectual abortion.

As objects of the simplest construction

should be first presented for the examination of children, in their earliest years, so should the subjects designed for their subsequent contemplation be of the easiest apprehension. In this respect there is a perfect agreement between physical and mental exercise. Intellect, like muscular strength, must be gradually, in order to be successfully, augmented. Both are best acquired by regular and moderately increasing exertion, while they may be equally annihilated by protracted disease or long continued fatigue. He who would introduce a child, uninitiated into the rudiments of education, to the writings of Newton, Locke and Malthus, as sources of information, would meet with parallel success in attempting to improve the strength of an infant by directing him to wield the implements of a Hercules.

The direct prosecution of any subject requires an assumption of fact which I fear will not be very generally and cordially conceded, viz. that the domestic superintendents of the physical and intellectual education of infancy, have accomplished all of which that period is susceptible; enabling the infant to enter upon the period of childhood with a vigorous constitution, and unimpaired inquisitiveness and emulation. In this state, however, even with the greatest admissible precocity, the development of understanding is, yet, insufficient to apprehend the principles of abstract science, and specimens, diagrams, and material representations, continue to be indispensable until education is very far advanced. Every unsuccessful attempt at apprehension is a source of discouragement;—the minds of children should, therefore, never be embarrassed by attempts, at investigation, beyond their capacity. The map of education should be constructed on the principle of an inclined plane—the more gradual its elevation, the more easily and certainly is its summit attained.

Subjects of science should be analyzed and presented to the student, only, in their elementary state, and those, of the simplest construction, the first to be examined; proceeding with entire regularity and strict reference to the growth of intellect, from the simplest vocal aspiration to the profoundest geometrical theorem. And whenever it shall become necessary that the child should be reminded of his comparative incapacity, his ardour may be effectually sustained by a reference to some of the numerous instances in which industry, has succeeded to the acquisition of eminence.

The period of childhood extends to an age at which the elements of almost every practical science may be profitably examined, and yet it is so peculiarly adapted to the acquisition of language and the accumulation of facts that it may remain a question whether the whole of it should not be expended in accumulating materials for the exercise of a profounder intellect and the construction of a sublime philosophy.

CINCINNATUS.

The calumniators of George Thompson should read the following, and blush:

From the Emancipator.
GREAT MEETING IN EXETER HALL.
LONDON, Aug. 19, 1836.

To Rev. Eliza Wright:
My Dear Sir—I have just time to inform you, that we had a most interesting and important public meeting last evening, to hear an address from our eloquent friend and fellow laborer, George Thompson, on American Slavery. He might be said almost to have surpassed himself. It was a giant's effort, and was received by the numerous and enraptured audience with the heartiest demonstration of applause.

At the close of the meeting a series of resolutions were passed, (a copy of which I send you), unanimously. They express the principles and feelings of the abolitionists of this country; and be assured that henceforth there will be no silence here on a subject of all others the most interesting to you. These resolutions, I hope, will be widely circulated through the Union.

Thompson did himself immortal honor, in his late discussion with the Rev. R. J. Breckenridge. For calm self-possession, for dignity of demeanor, for savoury of temper, and for christian courtesy, he could not be surpassed. In these points, he far exceeded his able and talented opponent. Pity 'tis that a man of Breckenridge's standing in the christian church, and great capabilities both of language and argument, should waste his moral and intellectual strength in the support of a bad cause. Throughout the whole of the discussion, he merged the moralist and the divine in the special pleader. There was nothing generous about him—nothing candid—nothing that could win the heart. He was a merciless opponent; but he was a tried, confident, beaten! Thompson's triumph was the triumph of truth over error. He pleaded in the name of outraged humanity, of indignant justice and insulted religion—the truths he uttered found an echo in the breast of his audience; and you will perceive by the report of the last Glasgow meeting his victory was complete. Mr. B. has now an opportunity of meeting the Abolitionists or Scotland, and has found that they are to a man one with you in principle, in feeling, and in effort. Had he attended our meeting yesterday, he would have found the English Abolitionists not a whit behind their northern brethren. I regret he was not there; but there were Americans there, and among them Professor Stowe of Lane Seminary. That gentleman will be able to tell his countrymen with what enthusiasm the mention of American Abolitionists was received. He will tell them that the English people can merge their political opinions in a generous

attempt to secure the freedom and happiness of their fellow men.

I am, my dear sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN SCOBLE.

RESOLUTIONS.
At a meeting held at Exeter Hall, on Thursday, the 18th of August, 1836, RICHARD PARK, Esq. late High Sheriff of the city of London and the county of Middlesex, in the chair.

After a powerful and eloquent address delivered by George Thompson, Esq. on American slavery, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Moved by Wm. Knight, Esq.
Seconded by Rev. Estlin Carey.

1. That this meeting have heard with deepest sorrow and indignation, of the enslavement in the United States of America, of more than two millions of the population of that country; and of the prevalence of a domestic slave trade attended by circumstances of the most revolting cruelty; and that they regard such guilty practices, amongst a people otherwise free and exalted, as a flagrant violation of the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence—a shameless outrage on the spirit and precepts of the gospel—and subversive in their tendency of the freedom, civilization and happiness of the human race.

Moved by Rev. Samuel Nicholson,
Seconded by Thomas Price.

2. That this meeting have learnt with great satisfaction of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and tender to its President, Officers and Members, the expression of their fraternal regards, and christian sympathies. That they contemplate with delight, the rapid multiplication of effective auxiliaries, already amounting to six hundred, based upon the doctrine of the essential sinfulness of slavery, and the consequent duty of immediate and unconditional emancipation. And while they encourage the abolitionists of the United States, to steadfast continuance and increased exertion in their great work, they would offer them their cordial and zealous co-operation.

Moved by J. B. Law, Esq.

Seconded by Wm. Alexander, Esq.

3. That this meeting hail with delight the safe return of their distinguished countryman to his native land, and respectfully offer him their warm and grateful acknowledgments for his philanthropic and self-denying labors in the United States of America, in behalf of their suffering and oppressed fellow men.

Carried by acclamation, the meeting standing up.

Moved by George Thompson, Esq.

Seconded by Rev. Charles Stovel.

4. That the thanks of this meeting be given to Richard Park, Esq. for his kindness in taking the chair on the present occasion.

From the N. Y. E. Post.
IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

A vessel arrived at New Orleans on the 15th instant, from Galveston, Texas, by which information is received that Houston has been elected to the Presidency, and Lamar to the Vice Presidency. Another fruitless attempt has been made by a Spaniard, of the name of Paves, to rescue Santa Anna. He stated that he was employed for the purpose by the Mexican Consul, at New Orleans; this, however, is doubtless void of all foundation.

The armed Texan schooner Terrible had taken several Mexican prizes, which were sent in for adjudication. The Texan army, about 3,000 strong, had removed their encampment to the Garcite, near Matagorda Bay.

Advices from Nacogdoches of the 20th of August give the following proclamation addressed to the citizens of Texas.

From reports which have reached me, I am induced to believe that our situation is unsafe; some Cherokees with the native Castilians, have returned to the Cherokee village from Matamoros, and say that the Indians of the Prairie and a Mexican force are about to attack this portion of Texas. The counties of San Augustine, Sabine, Tarrant and Bexar, as well as Nacogdoches, will forthwith organize the militia of each county. The following requisitions are made to sustain the United States force at this place, until reinforcements can arrive at this place from General Gaines, viz:

Sixty four from San Augustine, 56 from Tarrant, 56 from Sabine, and 33 from Bexar. The troops will repair to this place with the least possible delay, and report to the Commanding General as soon as they arrive.

This call is made through the Judges of the several counties, and must be regarded as the law of the land; the troops will only be detained a few days, so soon as General Gaines can send reinforcements to this place they will be discharged.

Let arms and ammunition be bought; at least one hundred rounds are requested. The Commander in chief will be with the free-men of Texas. If they have to meet an enemy all the men of Texas must have their arms in order, to have liberty, we must be watchful.

SAMUEL HOUSTON,
Commander in Chief.

GEN. HARRISON'S SENTIMENTS IN RELATION TO IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The Collar presses accuse Gen. Harrison of being in favor of selling men who could not pay their debts. In repelling this calumny, the veteran expressed the following noble sentiment:

"FAR FROM ADVOCATING THE ABOMINABLE PRINCIPLES ATTRIBUTED TO ME BY YOUR CORRESPONDENT, I THINK THAT IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, BUT THAT WHERE FRAUD IS ALLEGED, IS AT WAR WITH THE BEST PRINCIPLES OF OUR CONSTITUTION, AND OUGHT TO BE ABOLISHED."
WM. H. HARRISON.
North Bend, 23d Dec. 1821."

Harrison Meeting.

The friends of Harrison and Granger, one and all, are requested to meet at the Court House, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is requested as business of importance is to be transacted.
Montpelier, Oct. 11,